

# PIPELINE



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## INFO CLIPS

### Aafes to accept credit cards

The Army and Air Force Exchange service (Aafes) is expected to begin accepting major credit cards in larger Exchange stores in the United States by Christmas.

Soldiers should be able to use major credit cards in Exchange stores overseas and in the smaller stores in the states after the first of the year, said Clare Moelk, the Exchange official in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

In early October the House Armed Services Committee approved using credit cards in Aafes stores as well as in the Navy and Marine Corps exchange systems. The first phase of the credit card plan involves interbank credit cards like Visa and Mastercard, Moelk said. The second phase will consider other charge cards such as those exclusive to national stores and membership clubs, like Sears, Diners Club and American Express.

Solicitation bids have been sent to all financial institutions and card processing firms that have expressed interest. Contracts for the major credit cards are expected to be awarded in early December to implement the program by December 15, Moelk said.

The credit card program will be a joint-service effort so that soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines will be able to use the same cards throughout the Aafes, Navy and Marine Corps Exchange Systems, Moelk said.

### RCPAC and ARPERCEN Merge

The U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) and the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN), both in St. Louis, were reconsolidated November 5, 1985.

The reconsolidation is designed to streamline management and align personnel functions within reserve components to provide better service, said an ARPERCEN spokesman.

All functions of RCPAC will be the responsibility of the new ARPERCEN with the exception of the promotions and appointment directorates, which are now under control of the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Virginia, and the finance and accounting office, which remains with the adjutant general in the Pentagon.

ARPERCEN will remain a field operating agency of the Chief, Army Reserve.

The two organizations first consolidated in 1971 when the U.S. Army Reserve Component center moved from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. In 1984 ARPERCEN became a separate organization.

# Happy Holidays



## MORE INSIDE...

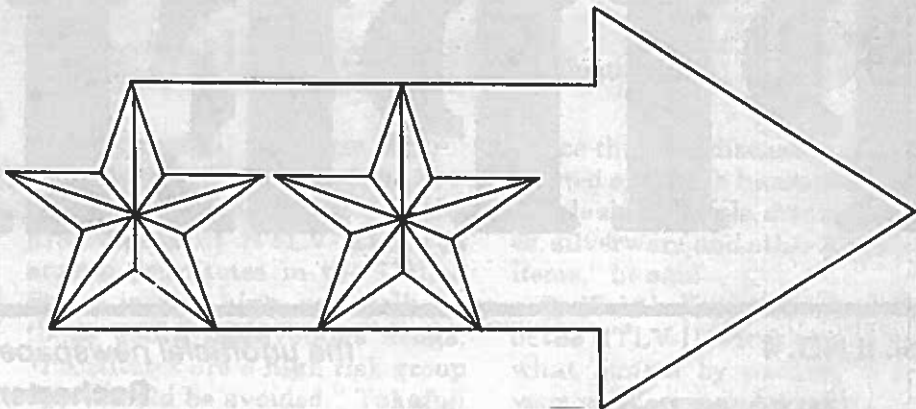
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# Commander's Comments

By Maj. Gen. Norbert J. Rappl



With the 1985 holiday season upon us, Mrs. Rappl joins me in extending heartfelt best wishes and personal greetings to each and every member of the 98th Division.

During the celebration of Chanukah and Christmas, it is appropriate that we take a moment and pray for the attainment of peace, freedom and the advancement of human dignity throughout the world.

This holiday season is also a time for reflection of last year's accomplishments and resolve for achievements in the coming year. The past year has been a fruitful one for the 98th Division, due mainly to the individual and collective efforts of us all.

To all members of the 98th Division and their families, we extend our personal best wishes for a very blessed and Merry Christmas, a Happy Chanukah and a prosperous, safe New Year.



# Sergeant Major's Corner

By CSM Henry W. Curtis III



We have an attendance problem at some of our USAR Schools and at our Drill Sergeant School Satellites. It is reported to be worse than it has ever been.

As usual, with a serious problem, fingers are being pointed in every direction in an effort to place the blame on someone else's shoulder. This time someone has taken the time to ask the soldiers who failed to report.

Soldiers and their immediate supervisors are saying that we aren't listening to them when we make plans for their future. No matter how urgent the mission, we will not succeed unless we have convinced the people who have to carry it out.

Plans based upon assumptions that soldiers are easily motivated by pay for extra duty days and the promise of promotion may make sense to us because we have been motivated by those things. What we may have forgotten is that most of us were highly motivated before we were authorized some of the goodies we now receive.

We are shocked to discover that some people don't care whether they are promoted or not. We are further surprised to find out that offering paid mandays alone is not enough to guarantee that soldiers will want to give up another weekend.

"I've often heard people say, 'I wouldn't accept a supervisory job if you handed it to me on a silver platter!' or 'My family and health are more important than the extra money!' It has been accepted as fact that money has severe limitations as a motivational tool.

What should we do, shoot people like that? Of course not! Their reasoning is understandable and even commendable depending upon your priorities. There is no easy answer.

Our job as soldiers depends upon us establishing our priorities based upon what is best for national security. We are convinced that without national security, there is no real family security. Our problem is that everyone has not accepted the preceeding as a priority. One thing we can do is to make sure we have

eliminated the excuses for the soldiers who can be motivated by promotions.

The next thing we need to do is make sure we have the personal commitment of the soldiers we have scheduled for school slots. Let's try to avoid scheduling them just because their records show they need it without their solid commitment to comply.

One of the most self-convincing reasons we force-feed students into training slots is our desperate need for those graduates to perform our annual training mission.

Resources must be allotted far enough in advance to make sure training funds are available for our soldiers. This mandatory prior planning often makes it hard for us to adjust to the excuses we hear for poor attendance in schools.

No matter how much we want the projected school attendance figures to remain stable, we are kidding ourselves if we don't frequently update the figures on a name-by-name basis. If we don't actually have the

students we won't have the graduates.

No matter how noble our reason for slotting them in the schools, we will not have the results we plan for if they don't attend. It seems far better to face the truth early than to allow ourselves to be lulled into a credibility gap and be surprised that we are still not mission-ready.

If this is a prevalent problem, we should ask a lot of questions about leadership. One question is, are the leaders motivated to meet the Division goals or is lip service being paid to their superiors and disagreement expressed freely with their subordinates?

If this is the situation, we have a lot to overcome. It cannot be done without the help of the NCOs. We have to try harder to avoid wasting the opportunities we have fought so hard to gain.

Use the NCO development program and the counseling process to find out what will work within our authority framework. Above all, make sure that we have not overlooked the obvious and the most basic leadership principles.

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# 98th sweeps FUSA maintenance awards

By Duane Steffens  
and Brad Dunlap

The 98th Division won all three categories of the First U.S. Army level of the Chief of Staff, Army, Awards for Maintenance Excellence. According to officials here and First Army, this is the first time in memory that one division took all three maintenance awards.

The 98th Division units are the 277th Quartermaster Petroleum Company (Supply), Niagara Falls, NY, Light Density; the 962nd Ordnance Company, Plattsburg, NY, Intermediate Density; and the 969th Maintenance Company (Forward Direct Support), Heavy Density.

Maj. Gen. Norbert J. Rappl, 98th Division Commander, said, "This award, while a result of hard work and dedication on the part of each and every individual concerned, belongs to the NCOs and the soldiers at the lowest level in each winning organization. We have once again proved that the 98th Division is ready and able to answer the call to duty as the result of the efforts of the front line soldier." Rappl sent his congratulations to each winning unit giving personal thanks for an outstanding job."

## 10 ACROMs Compete

The 98th Division's nominees competed against units from 10 Army Area Commands including many units with large maintenance organizations. The units were selected by an eight member board of maintenance experts from each of the First Army area Readiness Groups. Units were evaluated in unit maintenance on readiness, training, management, cost/savings, innovation, and other applicable areas. The primary criteria for the award is demonstrated success at making the established unit organization maintenance management and logistical systems work within the limitations of available resources. Each unit wishing to be considered for the award had to develop a packet documenting all phases of organizational maintenance.

"The three units won in their categories because they have a sustained maintenance program — from years past their IG inspections and Command Logistics Evaluation Review Team (CLERT) reports reflect a minimum amount of maintenance deficiencies," said Mr. Joseph F. Schaffhouser, a member of the First Army Maintenance Evaluation Board that evaluated the units for consideration for the award.

Mr. Schaffhouser, a MAIT (Maintenance Assistance and Instructor Team) member from Readiness Group Seneca, continued, "The maintenance excellence award is based on logistic support of the whole unit. It involves NBC equipment, communications equipment, weapons, food service, and motor pool. It concerns maintenance done at the unit, or organizational level.

## NCO involvement the key

"The key to each unit winning this award is NCO involvement, which makes for better maintain-

ance. Getting the first line supervisor involved in the business of maintaining the unit's equipment resulted in each unit having a proactive maintenance management program." Elaborating further Schaffhouser said, "First line supervisors are trained to understand maintenance operations thus freeing up the maintenance supervisor to handle long term, or unroutine situations and problems."

Sgt. Barry J. Rollins, Ithaca, NY, assistant motor sergeant in the organization maintenance section of the 969th in Horseheads said, "We have a pretty good organizational maintenance program. We have equipment and work on our own vehicles. The majority of our people are MOS qualified. Additionally, most of our people are first term reservists with only the six week maintenance school training behind them, however, local level, hands-on-training has increased their proficiency."

Mr. Robert L. Kiemle, a warrant officer and automotive technician with the 969th, was instrumental in assembling his unit's packet for the award. He spent over 100 hours assembling the packet which was submitted to division headquarters for forwarding on to First Army. Kiemle said "this award belongs to the NCO's... all I did was to tell their story. There is no doubt in my mind that the unit was good enough for the award — and we will give them a run all the way up to Department of the Army level."

SFC Robert M. Schweitzer, of the 277th in Niagara Falls, NY, summed his unit's award up this way, "This award is the direct result of a team effort of everyone in the unit."

The 277th Commander, CPT Gary J. Lederman, said, "The award is an excellent vehicle from the positive feedback angle. Sometimes from normal inspection procedures all we receive are the negative comments. The award lets our people know that they are not operating in a vacuum. Somebody really watches and cares."



PFC Richard E. Rusaw, Niagara Falls, N.Y. performs a preventative maintenance check on his vehicle. He is a member of the 277th Quartermaster Company in Niagara Falls, N.Y. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo By Shirley Chandler).

CPT Lederman continued, I believe that the quality of the day-to-day maintenance efforts expended by our people was directly reflected by a recent mission in Turkey where we supplied a 16-person cell and substantial equipment support as part of 'Display Determination 85' with elements of the 82nd Airborne Division. All the equipment we supplied operated in an excellent manner, even under some extremely adverse conditions.

SFC James Clarke, an active duty NCO and maintenance section chief, with the 962nd Ordnance Company, winner in the intermediate density category, said "We have a lot of people concerned at the lower levels about our equipment. Our people work well together, and of my 16 maintenance people, all but one is MOS qualified."

## Trophies to be awarded

A trophy will be awarded to each of the units in early January, according to maintenance officials at the

98th Division. All three units will represent the First Army in the U.S. Forces Command competition and if they win there, will go on to the Department of the Army level.

A message from Lt. Gen. Charles D. Franklin, First U.S. Army Commander, read, "All USAR participants in the Chief of Staff, Army, Award for Maintenance Excellence - 1985 program should be congratulated and commended for their respective maintenance programs. Special congratulations to the First U.S. Army winners and runner-up in each category. My thanks for a job well done."

## 'Second to none'

General Rappl echoed the First Army commander's remarks adding, "We have special reasons to be proud that the combined efforts of all our people have once again proven that the 98th Division is second to none!"



SP4 Robert R. Thilk, Wilson, N.Y., a mechanic with the 277th Quartermaster Petroleum Company in Niagara Falls, N.Y. adjusts a clutch in one of his unit's vehicles. The 277th was a first place winner in the First U.S. Army level of the Chief of Staff, Army, Maintenance Excellence Awards. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo by Brad Dunlap)



# Division plans drug and alcohol rehabilitation program

By Mark LaMarche

A person with a drug or alcohol related problem can disrupt the working environment. Co-workers become angry and discontent when they constantly have to take up the slack.

The alcoholic or drug abuser's problem becomes everyone's problem. Left alone, the situation grows even worse. If he or she isn't confronted, the substance abuser continues to manipulate co-workers who, in turn, complain to the supervisor.

The supervisor then has serious problems to deal with, including higher ups who want to know why productivity is so low. To avoid this type of situation, supervisors should be on the lookout for substance abuse and confront the people they suspect of drug and alcohol abuse.

The 98th Division is currently laying the ground work for its own Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program, according to SSgt. George Miller, the 98th Division Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention NCO.

Miller, who is one of the soldiers responsible for initiating the program, said division units can expect guidance and information on the program within the next few months.

## Offering help

"What we hope to do is have an alcohol and drug abuse coordinator in each major subordinate command. Each unit will have an education coordinator who supervisors can turn to when they have a subordinate with a drug or alcohol problem," Miller said.

Currently, division officials are setting up a drug and alcohol advisory

board and a team of representatives who will assist units in setting up their own Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Programs. "If a soldier is determined to be an abuser, his or her unit can offer help, or at least direct the individual to an agency who can help," Miller said.

It's the soldier's responsibility to seek help and take the necessary steps to rehabilitate when there is a problem, according to Miller.

## Destroy the myth

He noted that regulations governing Army Reservists include contingencies to discharge substance abusers who fail to rehabilitate. The process requires documentation, but if a soldier refuses to rehabilitate after being referred to an agency, military or civilian, for treatment of a substance abuse problem he or she can be discharged.

"I'd like to destroy the myth that a person has to want help or that they have to 'bottom out' before they get help," Miller said.

"We don't do anyone a favor by covering up a drug or alcohol related problem," he continued. "Substance abuse is a disease. Early detection of the problem is a good step toward treatment. Supervisors should be on the ball and willing to refer their subordinates for help when it is needed.

"The nice thing about the Army Reserve being involved in this type of program is that the civilian side (the soldier's employer) doesn't have to get involved," Miller said.

"We prefer to see this program as a corrective mode rather than a punishment mode," Miller said. "We want our people to be functional members of the Army and society."



## Checklist assists DoD supervisors

### Military Personnel Supervisors

Look for signs of drug or alcohol abuse such as sick call abuse, odor on breath during duty hours, low job performance, disruptive behavior, unkempt uniform, openly admitted habits.

Record drug or alcohol related incidents.

Confront the soldier with your theory and suggest self-referral to rehabilitation program.

Give soldier one chance to correct the situation in lieu of disciplinary action.

Soldiers who appear on the military police blotter are subject to mandatory referral into rehabilitation program.

Offer the soldier support and help him to work counseling sessions into his schedule.

Check soldier's progress in rehabilitation program.

Continue to record drug or alcohol related incidents.

Monitor the soldier's job performance.

If no improvement, use the chain

of command for possible separation or disciplinary action.

Separation or disciplinary action is done at the commander's discretion.

### Civilian Personnel Supervisors

Look for signs of drug or alcohol abuse such as sick leave abuse, odor on breath during duty hours, low job performance, disruptive behavior, openly admitted habits.

Record drug or alcohol related incidents.

Confront employee with your theory and offer him/her a chance to refer himself to a rehabilitation program in lieu of disciplinary action.

Employees who accept self-referral to rehabilitation programs can't be given disciplinary action.

Continue to record drug or alcohol related incidents.

If, after 90 days of rehabilitation, the employee's job performance is unsatisfactory, disciplinary action can be taken, to include separation at the discretion of management and the civilian personnel office.





# Beware the Intimate Killer

by Tony DeBellis

There is a mass murderer loose in the country. In fact, he has struck in your own neighborhood. Don't bother locking your doors and windows, because it won't help. This killer is invited in....by you! The killer doesn't hide in an alley waiting for you, you give him the opportunity to strike. He kills thousands of people each year. You know who he is but we can't stop him. His name is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS.

AIDS, medically linked to the virus HTLV-III, is a serious condition characterized by a defect in natural immunity against disease. People who have AIDS are vulnerable to serious illnesses which would not be a threat to anyone whose immune system was functioning normally. These illnesses are referred to as "opportunistic" infections or diseases.

Investigators have given different names to the virus, but they all appear to be the same virus. The virus is called human T-lymphotropic virus, type III (HTLV-III); lymphadenopathy associated virus (LAV); or AIDS related virus (ARV). Infection with this virus does not always lead to AIDS. Preliminary results of studies show that most infected people remain in good health; others may develop illnesses varying in severity from mild to extremely serious.

Most individuals infected with the virus have no symptoms and feel well. Some develop symptoms which may include tiredness, fever, loss of appetite and weight, diarrhea, night sweats, and swollen glands (lymph nodes) — usually in the neck, armpits or groin. Anyone with these symptoms which continue for more than two weeks should see a doctor.

There are many myths concerning the contracting of AIDS. Most of these are false. Basically, AIDS is contracted through the exchange of bodily fluids, excretions and secretions (blood, semen, feces). AIDS is spread by sexual contact, needle sharing, or less commonly, through blood or its components. The risk of getting AIDS is increased by having multiple sexual partners, either homosexual or heterosexual, and sharing of needles among those using illicit drugs. The occurrence of the syndrome in hemophilia patients and persons receiving transfusions provides evidence for transmission through blood. It may be transmitted from infected mother to infant before, during, or shortly after birth.

Most of the people who have gotten AIDS so far are homosexual and bisexual men who have a history of many sexual partners. Other high-risk groups include past and present intravenous drug users, Haitian immigrants, and persons with hemophilia. Sexual partners of individuals in these groups are also at some risk for contracting AIDS.

According to the New York State AIDS Task Force, There is no evidence that AIDS represents a risk to the general population. AIDS is not transmitted through the air or

by casual household contact. Touching objects handled by AIDS patients or people from AIDS high-risk groups, spending time in the same house or room with a patient or member of a high-risk group, or being near such individuals in a public place does not put a person at risk for acquiring the syndrome. Statistics from the U.S. Center for Infectious Diseases show that the major percentages of AIDS victims are from New York State.

Now that you have the facts about AIDS, you might ask, "what is the Army doing to protect me from AIDS?" Fifty cases of AIDS or AIDS related diseases have been diagnosed among U.S. Army active duty soldiers since 1983. An additional 26 cases have occurred in army family members and civilians, based on admission records at army medical treatment facilities. More than 75 percent of the active duty patients have been medically discharged — all with honorable discharges. Current records indicate that 25 percent of the individual's identified in military facilities have died. Having the HTLV-III antibody does not mean automatic dismissal from the service. Current army policy states that individuals found to be HTLV-III antibody-positive are medically evaluated to determine their current health. Those with no signs or symptoms of immune deficiency continue in their present duty assignments without any restrictions. Soldiers found to be positive receive confidential counselling by trained physicians on what signs to watch for that any indicate progression of the disease and how to minimize the transmission of the disease.

Col. (Dr.) Edmund C. Tramont, the Chief of Bacterial Diseases at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, points out that AIDS is not spread by homosexuals only, as is popularly believed. AIDS can be transmitted heterosexually. He cites several cases where the woman has been diagnosed as the carrier of the virus. "Recent studies have implicated prostitute exposure and heterosexual promiscuity in the spread of the HTLV-III virus," he said, AIDS, along with Gonorrhea, Herpes, Syphilis and Hepatitis B, can be acquired through indiscriminate sexual contact. Tramont added that one way soldiers can reduce the chance of acquiring AIDS is to abstain from promiscuous sexual contact.

The AIDS cases which are diagnosed are merely the "tip of the iceberg," according to Tramont. He goes on to say that approximately 85 percent of those who have the HTLV-III antibody may not show any symptoms of the disease for up to five years after contracting it.

The Department of Defense has launched an extensive, high-priority blood testing program in an effort to protect military and civilian personnel from the virus. Medical experts are trying to find a cure for AIDS or a vaccine that can prevent it. In the meantime, detecting the HTLV-III antibodies and educating the military and civilian community about the virus are the most promising methods of prevent-

ing the spread of AIDS. Testing for the HTLV-III virus is underway in TRADOC at the eight reception stations located on Forts Dix, Knox, Bliss, Benning, Sill, Jackson, Leonard Wood, and McClellan according to Col. (Dr.) Richard Proctor, TRADOC Surgeon. New accessions to the Army — men and women arriving for Basic Training — are being tested on a daily basis. In addition, people processed at the Reception Stations since October 1, 1985, are being located and tested.

The Department of Defense directed that HTLV-III antibody testing of new accessions be retroactive to October 1st and a contract for the testing was awarded to Damon Clinical Laboratories. The contractor was scheduled to begin daily pick-up of blood samples on October 10.

The medical facility serving each post will provide a medical officer to act as a point of contact between the contractor and the installation. The Health Services Command is providing guidance on the testing to a local medical personnel. The medical point of contact is responsible for maintaining an accurate, coded roster of blood testing. Individual confidentiality will be protected to the greatest degree possible. The medical officer will have the only copy of the decoder.

Two methods of testing for the HTLV-III virus have been developed by medical science. The Elisa Method may require as many as three tests on the same individual to get an unchallenged, acceptable answer. The Western Blot Method is far more specific — and far more expensive. The Elisa Test is very "sensitive" and therefore, may indicate a "positive" when the individual does not have any HTLV-III antibodies. The Western Blot test can more easily sort out these "false positive" results.

When the medical officer receives a "positive" or confirmed Western Blot blood test result, he will decode his roster to determine the name of the soldier. He will notify the soldier's commander that the soldier is to report to the medical

facility. The medical officer will tell the soldier he has had a Western Blot positive test for HTLV-III and counsel him about his situation. The soldier's unit will then initiate paperwork to separate him from the Army.

Current DoD policy is to separate all new soldiers who are HTLV-III positive to protect them from potentially harmful exposures. These might include bad weather, strenuous physical exertion, infectious diseases, and the requirement to be immunized against smallpox. All of these stressful experiences may be more dangerous to the health of a person with a positive HTLV-III test. The Army's desire is to protect them from developing infectious diseases in any possible way.

As stated earlier in this article, having the HTLV-III virus does not mean that you have or will have AIDS. The difference between the two is that the virus is not fatal and AIDS is. Although AIDS is not contracted casually, it is still a threat to the health of the American people. "Each individual is his or her own best preventative," said Maj. (Dr.) Robert Redfield, an infectious disease specialist and researcher at the Department of Virus Disease at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C. "AIDS is a public health issue that is potentially the most devastating health problem this country has ever faced," he said. "It is a sexually transmitted disease and now that it has entered our society, it will continue to increase among sexually active persons," said Redfield. Soldiers are catching and spreading the virus through sex with infected persons, especially prostitutes. Those who have relations with multiple sexual partners run the greatest risk of contracting the disease. In a recent survey, approximately 1 percent of the registered prostitutes in Germany have been reported to be infected. "However, the percentage among unregistered prostitutes may be as high as 30 or 40 percent," said Lt. Col. (Dr.) Ern-

(Continued on page 8)



*This won't open the door to AIDS. There is no evidence that a person can get AIDS from door knobs, toilet seats, handshakes, dishes, food or from daily contact with a person who has AIDS. In fact, no one knows for sure what causes AIDS. Scientific research indicates that gay and bisexual men exposed to the repeated exchange of certain body fluids (semen, feces, blood) are at highest risk. Persons who share needles to inject drugs are also at high risk.*



# D.I. experiences the "real thing!"



Aiming a live claymore anti-personnel mine, Sgt. Michael DeMay gains self confidence through "hands-on" training of combat explosives. (U.S.-Army Reserve Photo by Bryan White)

SGT. Michael DeMay found the air nippy the morning of November 3rd. After a short march, DeMay and his "buddies" were on the demolition range of the Seneca Army Depot. It was a different way to spend a reserve weekend.

Most of the training experienced by DeMay had been in the training center trying to read a book about "how to do it."

The weekend began with the typical weapons qualification. Later the soldiers of the 2nd of the 391st in Newark, N.Y. set up and fired live claymore mines and C4 plastic explosives. "I retain a lot more when I get my hands on the weapon and I get the feel of the real thing," DeMay said. "Training with actual explosives is different from inert models. It's the nervousness that brings out the best of soldier and you learn to really respect the weapon," added the Drill Sergeant.

Sgt. DeMay is a graduate of Newark High School and is employed by Tomidon Industries in Greece, New York.

## Drill Sergeants: The Professionals

By Tony DeBellis

The Drill Sergeant is the first symbol of military authority that a new soldier meets. He or she sets the pace at which the new soldier adapts to military life. "Drill Sergeants hold some of the most critical positions in a Training Division," said MG Norbert Rappl, Commanding General of the 98th Division. Because the Drill Sergeant is so important in the development of our nation's fighting force, it is important that they be selected from the best that the Army has to offer. Since we feel that all our soldiers are the best, that would make our Drill Sergeants the "best of the best."

A Reserve Drill Sergeant plays just as important a role as his or her Active Component counterpart. In the past, many active duty soldiers had misconceptions about the Army Reserve. This myth has been dispelled through the hard work of many reservists, and especially Reserve Drill Sergeants. Lately, 98th Division Drill Sergeants have been conducting training for recruits at Fort Leonard Wood and this year, two cycles were trained exclusively by 98th Division Drill Sergeants.

I can recall when I began my military career. The Drill Sergeants were feared, not respected. They maintained discipline through physical punishment, not team spirit. Yes, I learned a lot in Basic Training. Not because of motivation from my Drill Sergeants, but because of a personal desire to excel. I received my share of beatings and punishments and I don't happen to subscribe to the theory that I'm a better soldier because of it. But that was a long time ago. Things have changed. In 1968, because of Congressional Investigations into trainee abuse from all services, reforms were made and many of those reforms focused on the Drill Sergeants.

The role and image of the Drill Sergeant has changed dramatically in the past few years. The Army now employs female Drill Sergeants and has done so since 1972. Further, men and women receive their training together during basic, advanced, and One Station Unit Training. This requires Drill Sergeants to be flexible in their styles of instruction. They must develop a sensitivity to the personal problems of the new soldier.

The drill Sergeants are responsible for much more than the instruction that a recruit receives during basic. Their own skills, experience and ability to relate to new soldiers is often the factor that helps the recruit successfully adjust to his or her new military environment.

The Drill Sergeant must insure that each and every recruit receives and understands the training. This is extremely important since they may one day have to rely on that training to survive. In short, they must have the desire and ability to help people.

Drill Sergeant training can sharpen your leadership skills. It will teach you to instruct, to instill discipline and to judge people on their qualifications. You will be able to identify additional training needed by the individual. "It is a tremendous experience that will add greatly to your career development," said MG Rappl. "Some of the finest NCOs I have ever met were Drill Sergeants."

### Becoming a Drill Sergeant

Today, the Drill Sergeant is respected and much better trained than those who came before him. The Drill Sergeants are trained in counseling and how to motivate trainees as well as other more common military skills. The training is hard, but the results are worth it. Those who wear the Drill Sergeant hat and badge, do so proudly.

What does it take to become a Drill Sergeant? Primarily, you must display leadership ability and military bearing. Also, you must be in good physical condition with no speech impediment or record of emotional instability. You must be a high school graduate or equivalent, and you must have no record of disciplinary action or lost time in the last three years.

### Drill Sergeant School

The Drill Sergeant school consists of a self paced course designed to allow students to complete the school at their own rate. While allowed a maximum of 18 months, a reservist can complete the course in only a few months of weekend drills. In the 98th Division, each brigade operates its own Drill Sergeant School under the authority and supervision of Leadership Academy. This element, a unit of the Training Command, is located in Mattydale. It is tasked with insuring the standardization of training. The training that a student receives covers a wide variety of subjects from Drill and Ceremony to Individual Tactical Training and Leadership to Counseling.

We often learn by simply watching those within our direct contact. Information gained by observation is as important as the training being provided. As a Drill Sergeant, you need to be aware of how your words and actions are viewed by those in your care. First impressions set the stage for the ease with which a soldier adapts to military life. The Drill Sergeant has to be the model for the newly enlisted soldier. Repeatedly, the word EXAMPLE is used when talking of Drill Sergeant training. The Drill Sergeant is the example for others to follow. It is imperative for the Drill Sergeant's skill to be top notch, insuring the highest standards of training. The evaluation of this

training is made on two levels. Objectively, the soldier must pass tests to measure successful completion of instruction. The personal evaluation is more difficult to assess, but no less important. Here, the Drill Sergeant is looking for esprit de corps and other signs of enthusiasm and motivation.

### The Drill Sergeant Creed

The Drill Sergeant Creed is the summation of the different elements involved in being a Drill Sergeant:

I am the Drill Sergeant.

I welcome the task of training the guardians of our country's future with enthusiasm.

My knowledge is theirs for the asking.

I shall teach and train many soldiers who may one day be great leaders in our army and for this I ask only to be remembered as their example of a leader.

I am proud of my past and more proud of my future.

I am the Drill Sergeant.





# 98th Division seeks officer candidates

By Mark LaMarche

"Be All You Can Be"

Why not be an officer?

"There are several ways qualified soldiers may obtain a commission in the U.S. Army Reserve," said Mrs. Ellen M. Kintz, a Military Personnel Technician in the G-1 office, 98th Division (Training).

Kintz who processes all commission application packets in the division, said the first step toward receiving a commission is processing for a National Agency Check. The check, which identifies good potential candidates, may take up to six months to complete. A favorable National Agency Check is required for commission eligibility.

A soldier must have at least 60 college credits at the time of application for a commission. They must also have a GT score of 110 and achieve a minimum of 90 on SUB-TEST 2 of the Officer Selection Battery Test.

Commission applicants must not have reached their 29th Birthday at the time of application. However, age waivers may be granted to "exceptionally well qualified" individuals up to 32-and-a-half years of age," she added.

Applicants must meet height weight standards to qualify for a commission. Prior service or at least one year in the reserves including an annual training period is also required.

Soldiers must appear before an interview board of Officers and be recommended for a commission appointment in the U.S.A.R. The screening process is used to select only those soldiers best qualified, with motivation and a desire to be part of the Officers corps.

Soldiers who possess that attitude must be willing to commit themselves to a six-year obligation with the Army, some of that time will be

spent on active duty.

The Officer's Candidate School at the Empire State Military Academy, in Peekskill, NY, is approximately one year in duration and entails two weeks in lieu of annual training with unit of assignment. Phase II of the ESMA program includes training one weekend a month from approximately August to May, at either Branch School in Syracuse or Buffalo, NY and Phase III again, a two week period in lieu of annual training, with unit of assignment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, NY. Upon completion of all 3 phases, soldiers are commissioned 2nd Lieutenants. Soldiers who

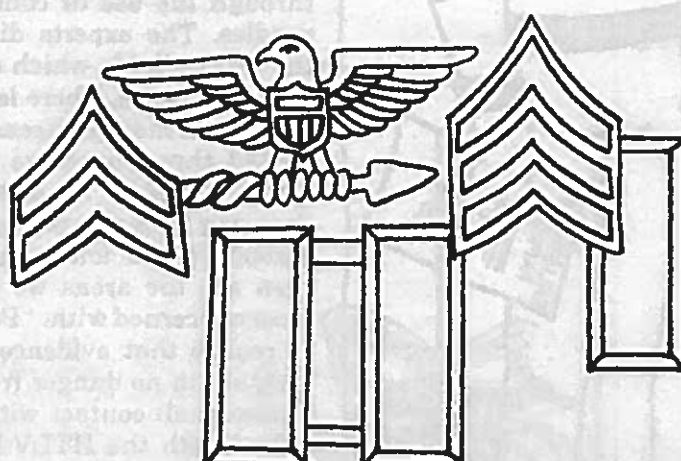
enroll in the Reserve/Active Army Component School at Fort Benning, Georgia, attend approximately 10 weeks of training on active duty. Upon completion, soldiers are commissioned to 2nd Lieutenant, USAR.

Commission applicants with high degrees of proficiency and experience in the field for which they're applying may qualify for Direct Appointment to the grade of 2nd Lieutenant. These individuals must possess the necessary training, schooling or experience to qualify for appointment in a specific specialty. In addition, the civilian source job and major field of study should be related to the position vacancy for which the applicant is being considered. To be eligible for direct appointment, the soldier must possess at least a Baccalaureate Degree relating to the position he or she is applying for.

Additionally, the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) Scholarship and non-scholarship programs account for more than 40 percent of the present commissioned officer strength in USAR units.

Soldiers who would like to pursue a commission and a brighter future in the USAR should consult their career counselor and chain of command.

Why not "be all you can be?"  
Why not be an officer?"



## Civil Affairs practitioners join in 'Bright Star'

by Bill Carroll

(CAIRO, EGYPT)...About 10,000 U.S. troops participated in "Bright Star '85" earlier this year, one of the largest joint combat exercises in the Middle East in recent years. The exercise, which was directed by the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), involved Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps troops operating in Jordan, Oman, Somalia and Egypt.

Two 98th Division Civil Affairs officers, Captain David Hughes of the 414th Civil Affairs Company, Utica, New York and Major Jules Balogh of the 403rd Civil Affairs Company, Liverpool, New York found "Bright Star" an opportunity to put their Civil Affairs skills to a practical test.

### 'Real time'

"For instance," said Major Balogh, "a transportation unit had blown a tire, which slowed up the play of the exercise. It was my job to use the local contacts we had established to get a new tire."

"Through interpreters, we dealt directly with Egyptian workers," said Hughes. "While 'Bright Star' provided the combat and combat support units with an idea of what a real situation might be like, Civil Affairs was functioning in 'real time'. It was more than just an exercise for us."

Major Balogh and Captain Hughes were both assigned to the

office of the G-5 of the 377th Theatre Area Army Command (TAA-COM), which provided command and control for the exercise from its headquarters at Cairo West Air Base.

"We both functioned as Contracting Officer representatives," said Major Balogh. "It was our job to obtain necessary materials from the local economy in support of the mission."

### Friends in Cairo

Balogh said part of their mission was to work with the 352nd Civil Affairs Command from Riverdale, Maryland in developing a resource list in the city of Cairo. "We dealt primarily with American companies with subsidiaries in Cairo," said Balogh. "That was part of the effort to keep the military presence low-key among the local residents and businesses," he said.

"Just being in a country where the average daytime temperature is 95 degrees is a learning experience in itself," said Hughes. "Getting used to that kind of weather would take some time."

He said it would also take some time to assimilate the culture of Southwest Asia.

"In order to properly deal with people whose culture is much older and so different from ours," said Hughes, "I feel it is imperative that we learn as much about that culture as we can, in order to work within the framework of that cul-

ture," said Hughes. "And I see no better way to learn a culture than to see it first-hand."

Balogh and Hughes have relayed their experience in Egypt to their fellow Civil Affairs reservists during training sessions in their respective reserve centers.

Both officers agreed that simply being in Egypt afforded them an invaluable training experience.

"My eyes were opened on a few things," explained Hughes. "Prior to my trip to Egypt I had learned that women are not held in such high esteem in Southwest Asia as they are in the U.S. It may be different in other Southwest Asian countries, but in Egypt, I discovered that was not so." Hughes related the story of a female interpreter who was translating instructions to a work detail of Egyptians "As soon as they found out she spoke fluent Arabic, she was accepted, and they respected her," said Hughes.

### No problem

A deep-rooted superstition in Southwest Asia is that people with blue eyes are capable of bestowing the "blue curse", one of the most feared vexes known to that culture, which is believed to have been responsible for injury and death. "The female interpreter had blue eyes," said Hughes, "and it didn't seem to bother the workers at all."

Major Balogh recalls a marriage feast he attended during his off-

duty hours in the town of Gisa, a suburb of Cairo. "The feast was hosted by some Egyptian merchants he had dealt with," said Balogh. "They turned out to be an exceptionally nice bunch of people. They were very sincere and caring about their family members and guests." Balogh added that during his two-week stay in Cairo, he witnessed no problems with the acceptance of U.S. Forces in Egypt.

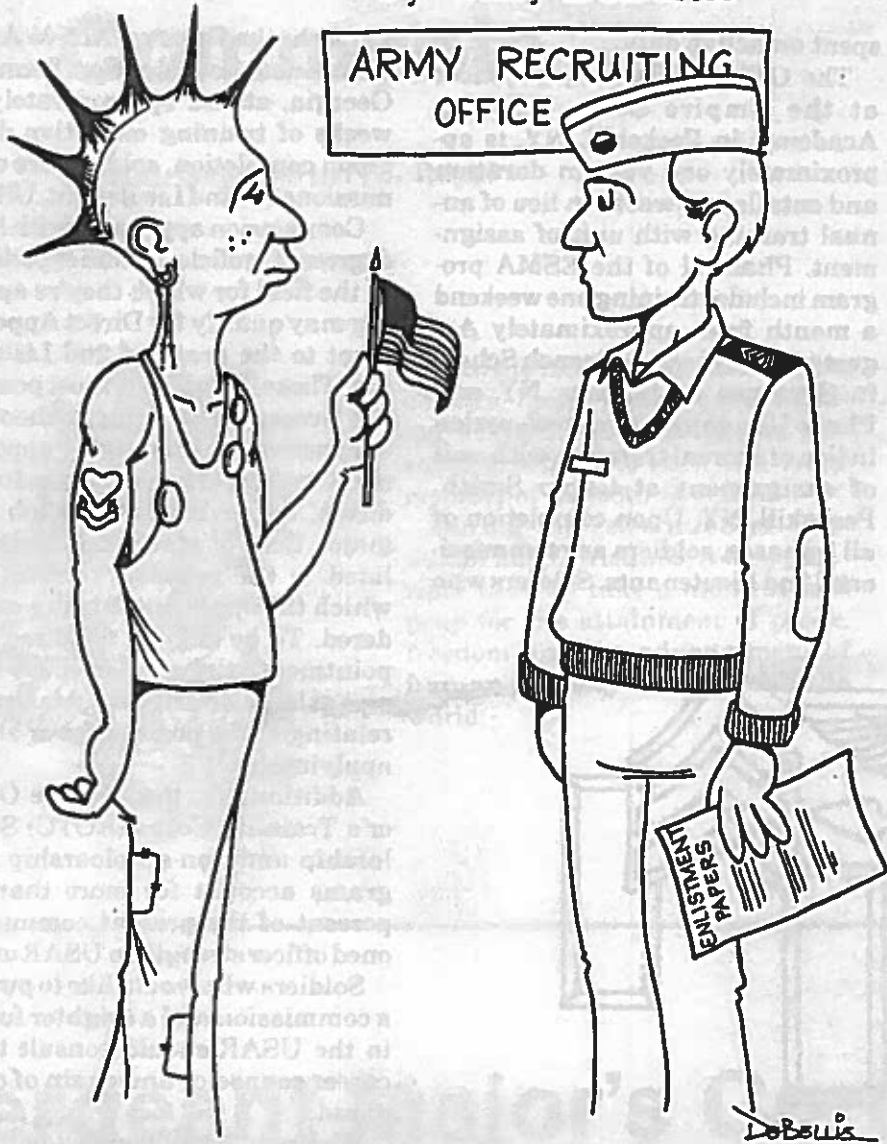
Captain Hughes said he would recommend this type of in-country training for all Civil Affairs practitioners.





## MY ARMY

by Tony DeBellis

ARMY RECRUITING  
OFFICE

"LIKE, WHERE DO I SIGN, MAN."

## The Intimate Killer (Continued)

est T. Takafuji, a disease control consultant in the office of the Surgeon General. He added that the prevalence of HTLV-III virus among prostitutes in the United States is also high, especially in those using intravenous drugs. "Prostitutes are a high risk group that should be avoided," Takafuji cautioned. Wearing condoms may decrease the chances of getting the virus, but there is no guarantee that they will prevent it.

There are only a few ways that a person can contract AIDS, and these were outlined earlier in the article. Besides the exchange of bodily fluids when having sexual contact, the only other ways are through contaminated blood products and through the use of contaminated needles. The experts disagree on the bodily fluids which can transmit the disease. There is not sufficient proof that the disease is transmitted through saliva and tears. There is no disagreement that the disease is transmitted through blood and semen. These then are the areas we should be most concerned with. "People need to realize that evidence indicates they are in no danger from casual (non-sexual) contact with an individual with the HTLV-III virus," said Dr. Redfield. He noted that someone will not get the virus by sharing an office or a barracks room, riding a bus or even drinking from the same cup. "There is evi-

dence that the disease is not contracted even in a household where people share towels, drinking glasses, silverware and other household items," he said.

Redfield believes that the spread of the HTLV-III virus can be somewhat limited by treating it as a venereal disease and imposing some of the same checks and follow-ups that are used with syphilis and gonorrhea. "This is not a moral issue or a civil rights issue but has become a critical public health issue," he stressed. According to a recent report in "Science Magazine," there are presently about 18,000 identified cases of AIDS in the United States, and more than one million persons who are infected with the HTLV-III virus.

Consider the facts. AIDS is here and is a serious problem. Science and the Army are working to develop a cure and to protect unaffected people from contracting the disease. **You are the difference.** You must make the decisions that create a risk of contracting AIDS. Use good common sense and protect yourself whenever possible. See your doctor if you feel you have any of the symptoms. Our soldiers are the most valuable piece of equipment the Army has, and we want to keep them in good working condition. People in New York State needing information or help can call the New York State AIDS Hotline: 1-800-462-1884. It's toll-free and confidential.

## The Chaplain's Corner

by LTC. John O'Conner

The Christmas scene is so artistically charming that we could be so easily mesmerized by the soft lights and the twinkling stars. We could be so charmed by the poinsettias and the greenery that we could easily forget that this love story is the story of tough love. The heavenly Father so loved the world that he gave his only Son. The story of the Prince and the Pauper, the charade of the Prince disguised as a pauper, pales to nothingness in comparison to the Son of God becoming man. This was no Prince and Pauper charade. This was love when love had its finest hours. It was a total expenditure of self. The son of God became identified with man at the cost of equality with God. The price was not right. The price was foolishly exorbitant but love will always be exorbitant. It will never count the cost.

The Christmas story challenges us to tough love. It challenges us to love the handicapped, the senile, the disagreeable. It challenges the unmarried girl to love her unborn to life and challenges us to love them both. It challenges the husband to love his alcoholic wife. It challenges the wife to love her unfaithful husband. It challenges parents to love ungrateful children. The Christmas story challenges us all to love God when it seems everyone isn't and the numbers seem to make them right and me dumb. The Christmas story challenges us

to tough love.

So I bring you news of great joy today, December 25, 1985: a Savior is born to you. You will find him in the city of Johannesburg, South Africa, in the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the cities of Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Watertown, Binghamton, in your own neighborhood, in your own living room. You must wrap him in the seadling clothes of tenderness, forgiveness, patience, compassion, service.

Some weeks back I looked at the morning paper and there on the front page was a Madonna and child. My first reaction: they're really rushing Christmas. But on closer look it wasn't the Virgin Mary and her Child. The woman dressed like Mary was an African woman with her starving child. "Not the Madonna and Child" I said to myself. But then it hit me: this is the Madonna and Child. To such as this African woman and her child Jesus identified himself. "When you did this to the least of my brethren you did it to me."

I can recall another such Madonna and Child. When I first went to a parish in Chili, the altar boys that first week were beaming with joy this day because their mother had a baby girl. A short time later it was discovered that Ann Margaret had spina bifida. Those boys and all the other family members never stopped that initial beaming with

great joy as they loved her as the most beautiful child in the world. They would carry her in her stand up seat and present her to the public like no debutant was ever presented to society. They were so proud when she started school, but her days were cut short by death. And those modern Madonnas buried their most beautiful child — their Christ Child.

I remember another Madonna and Child years earlier when I was in Newark where there is a Developmental Center. I was called to one of the wards this day. A very retarded child was dying. His parents were there. These parents who brought him into this earthly life were helping him enter heavenly life. It was so obvious the great love

these parents had for this child. This child who was unable to do so much had enabled his parents to have a tremendous capacity of love. They were truly modern Madonnas with their child — their Christ Child.

They will say that picture in the paper was not Mary and the Christ Child, rather an African woman and her child. But it was Mary and her Child. And you will find Mary's child in the oddest of circumstances, in the most challenging of situations as well as in the ordinariness of everyday life. When you find him, pick him up no matter how heavy he may be. And once again Christmas will have happened. Who you pick up will always be the same Christ Child. The only difference, you are the Madonna.

## THE PIPELINE

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